MODUS TENENDI

CŬR BARŎN

CUM VISU FRANCI PLEGII.

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W. Douglas Mackenzie
[illegible]

1916

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A
REPRINT OF THE
FIRST EDITION A.D. 1510.

The Manorial Society's Publications.—No. 9.

MODUS TENENDI
CŬR BARŎN
CUM VISU FRANCI PLEGII.

A REPRINT OF THE FIRST EDITION A.D. 1510.

TOGETHER WITH TRANSLATIONS AND
AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE MANORIAL SOCIETY
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Modus Tenendi

Cũr Barõn

Cum Visu Franci Plegii.

[The Method of Holding a Court Baron with View of Frank-Pledge.]

Introductory Note.

In the Introductory Note to the Society's Publication No. 8, "A Facsimile Reproduction of The Order of Keeping a Court Leet and Court Baron with the Charges appertaining to the same" (1650 Edition) a full list is given of the various Editions printed and published within the 140 years following the first appearance of the work in 1510.

A print of the first Edition, whereof the present publication is a copy, is in the British Museum (Press mark C.40, d55 (3)) and is believed to be the only one in existence at the present time.

As frequently happens in legal works of that period, it is written partly in English and partly in Latin. In this publication those parts of it that are in Latin have been translated, a few of the old English words have been noted with their modern equivalents, and many printers' errors corrected.

The print in the British Museum is bound up with two other small works, so as to make one volume—a practice common in those days—and was in 1510 "Emprynted at London in Flete strete at ye sygne of the Sonne By me Wynkyn de Worde." [1]

Its authorship is unknown and, although it was wrongly ascribed to John Kitchen, that error has been definitely disposed of upon the grounds set forth in the Introductory Note above mentioned.

[1] Wynkyn de Worde, Citizen and Stationer of London, was the first assistant and successor of Caxton. Came to England rom Lorraine in 1496 Died in 1534. Will, proved 19th January, 1534, directs burial in St. Bride' Fleet Street, before High Altar of St. Katherine.

Introductory Note.

In that Note amongst other things I pointed out that this first Edition contains not only the bulk of the matter appearing in the 1650 Edition, but also a series of forms for common use, headed "Entres del Courte Baron." These are (*a*) forms of various presentments made by the homagers in Court Baron, (*b*) the form or manner in which the Bailiff should call the assize of bread and ale, (*c*) the forms of the oaths to be taken by the Constable and other Officers, (*d*) the forms used by the Steward upon surrenders and admittances, (*e*) the oath of fealty, and (*f*) forms to guide the Clerk in the way he should enter upon the Court Rolls the records of surrenders, admittances, licenses, etc.

The presentments (*a*) detail offences committed within the Manor, deaths of tenants, seizure of estates, distraints, surrenders, licenses, pleas of debt, trespass, covenant and detaining. The form (*b*) is interesting if only because it quaintly indicates the ruling prices towards the close of the reign of Henry VII. of bread (viz., "4 loves for i.d. and ii. loves for ii.d.") and of beer (viz., "a gallon of the best for i.d. ob. and other for i.d. and other for half penny"), and directs that no brewer sell out no burthen tylle the ale founder have assayed thereof and set a pryce thereupon upon payne of forfeiture, etc.

The forms (*c*) may be noted particularly on account of the obligations entered into by the various Officers of the Manor to "true lyege man be and true fayth bere to Kynge Henry the Seventh that now is" and to "be buxsom and obedient to the justyces, etc.," and of the ultimate direction to the Steward to select "three of four afferers to affere the Court upon their othes" and the form of oath to be taken by them namely to no man assesse more grevously for wrathe ne more easily for love but truely etc.

The forms (*d*) have practically been in use up to this day in all transfers of copyhold estates—the "yerde" or rod being frequently represented by a ruler or a penholder. This yerde rod or *festuca* was and still is regarded as a symbol of possession.

The form (*e*) of oath of fealty is worth careful attention and comparison with similar forms given in legal works of a later date where the verbiage is more voluminous and the direction to "bydde him (i.e. the person admitted as tenant) . . . laye downe a peny or two as the maner is" does not appear.

In modern times the taking of the oath of fealty is invariably respited, but in former times it was seldom if ever excused except in cases of the admittance of persons under age.

Introductory Note.

The forms (*f*) cover or comprise, *mutatis mutandis*, most of the almost stereotyped entries in Manor Court rolls of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries relating to lands and tenements and their translation will, it is hoped, prove of use to some of our Members. In any event their republication is a valuable addition to Manorial literature if only from the fact that they provide examples of forms that were doubtless collected by the Author from rolls dating long before 1510. In this connection it should not be forgotten that the earliest Manor Court roll at present in existence is believed to be one in possession of King's College, Cambridge, and dated 1246. Moreover, as already pointed out, the Society's 1650 facsimile reproduction of this work contains no forms or precedents of this description.

The space at my disposal will not permit of any lengthened reference to the many changes in law and custom that a comparison of this first Edition with that of 1650 makes evident.

Many common law offences presented at Courts Leet in 1510 became during the following 140 years statutable ones, whilst the jurisdiction of the Leet was within the same period extended in various directions. Some of the Acts of Parliament effecting such changes are cited in the 1640 facsimile reproduction of this work. Again certain general manorial customs were allowed to lapse or were modified by Act of Parliament.

One or two instances must here suffice. In 1510 all waifs (*i.e.*, stolen goods relinquished by the thief in escaping, etc.) found within the Manor belonged to the Lord, if, as was usually the case, by grant or prescription he was entitled to waifs. By Statute 8 H. 8, cap. 11, an exception was made to this right in cases where the owner of the stolen property prosecuted the thief to conviction, in which event the owner could recover his goods from the Lord.

In the edition of 1640 under the heading, "Things . . . to be presented in Leet, and also to be punished there" appears on p. 22 (45), a charge to the Jury to enquire under the provisions of the Statute 24 H. 8, cap. 12, whether any artificers, workmen, or labourers have conspired, promised, or made any oaths that they will not make or do their work but at certain prices or not to finish that which another hath begun, or would do but certain work in a day; present them, for they shall forfeit certain penalties.

In the accompanying publication you will see (pp. 13 and 14, trans. p. 36) a Court Roll entry to the effect that a certain William B., native of the Manor, seeks license to marry Joan, his daughter, within this Lordship or without—License is granted

upon payment of a fine whilst one of the charges in Court Baron (pp. 3 and 4) is as follows:

> Also yf there be ony bonde men of blode that putteth his son vnto the schole to make hym a preest or a prentyse or set him to crafte or maryeth his doughter without leve ye shall do us to wete.

With regard to these particular restrictions upon the liberty of the villein or rustic it may be recalled that although up to and after the reign of Henry II. a freeman who married a neif or neife (as the female villein was called), and settled on a villein tenement, lost his privileges as a freeman during occupation, the views of the judges in favour of personal liberty so changed during the succeeding 100 years that the neife who married a freeman became free during coverture. Nevertheless, the Lord continued for years afterwards in many Manors to be entitled to exact a fine if the neife married a freeman without first obtaining the Lord's license.

One of the charges of the Steward to the homagers at Court Baron appearing in the facsimile reproduction of the 1640 Edition (p. 48, charge 38) directs that if any *freeman* espouse a neife without license of the Lord the fact should be presented, but there is no prohibition at that date against the villein putting his son to school to make him a priest or against making him an apprentice, etc.

With regard to the restriction against apprenticeship and the putting of the children of bondmen to school, there was a Statute of 7 H. IV. which prohibited anyone—whether bond or free—who had not land or rent of the value of 20s. per annum apprenticing his son or daughter to any trade in a borough, but anyone was permitted to send his child to school. This did not extend in the case of bondmen to education for the priesthood.

Stubbs, in his "Select Charters" (8 Ed., 1895, part IV., p. 137), under the heading of Constitutions of Clarendon, A.D. 1164, expresses his opinion to the effect that the restriction of the liberty of "rustics" or "natives" to take holy orders should be understood as a security to the landowners that they should not lose the services of their villeins, such villeins being in fact labourers whose wages were paid in land the tenure whereof could not be readjusted so as to indemnify the Lord for the loss consequent upon the ordination of his villein.

He also thinks it possible that religious vows were sometimes used by villeins as an expedient for escaping from the jurisdic-

tion of their Lords and thus increasing the number of disreputable clerks.

The present publication and that of 1650 are respectively copies of the first and of the last known Edition of this little treatise on Court Keeping, and, although between 1510 and 1650 there were eleven other Editions these two are undoubtedly the most interesting. In a measure they supplement each other, the first containing Manorial forms and precedents, and the last the charges to the Jury in Court Leet and to the homagers in Court Baron.

CHARLES GREENWOOD,
Registrar of the Manorial Society.

The foregoing note had been drafted by the Registrar shortly before war was declared in August, 1914, the intention then being to print this publication early in the year 1915, following it up at the end of that year with a fac-simile reproduction of the first edition [1635], in the Society's possession, of Charles Calthorpe's "Relation between the Lord of a Mannor and the Coppy-holder his Tenant."

The Registrar, who had for many years served in the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers and in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, was called out directly war was declared and has since been on active service.

Although he would no doubt have preferred to have gone carefully through his draft Introductory Note, it has been found impossible to communicate with him upon such a matter, his whole time being fully occupied in his naval duties.

The publication has been held back as long as possible in the hope that the Council might be afforded an opportunity of consulting him, but it is now decided that it would not be fair to our Members longer to defer publication.

Members will please note that although there are very few of the fac-simile reproductions of the 1650 Edition left a copy can always be seen at the offices of the Society.

Xmas, 1915.

1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, London, E.C

CURIA BARONUM

MODUS TENENDI CŬR BARŎN CUM VISU FRANCI PLEGII.

¶ In primis preceptum fiat ballivo ad premuniendum Curiam per Senescallum, etc.

Thomas B. Senescallus excellentissime Domine, domine P. ducisse R. in comitatu C. Richardo C. ballivo manerii de O. tibi precipio pariter et mando quod diligenter premunire facias Curiam de O. predictae tenendam erga diem lune proximum post festum sancti Nicholai proximum futurum post datum presencium. Dato sub sigillo meo tali die et anno.

Senescallus qui tenet curiam scribet titulum hoc modo in papiro, etc., primo ponatur nomen loci verbi gracia.

¶ Curia cum visu franci plegii tenta ibidem die lune proximo post festum, etc.

¶ Cum hoc factum fuerit senescallus faciat bedellum vel ballivum qui servat curiam proclamare alto voce Oyes. Si sit dies lete trina vice, et si sit curie nisi unica vice, etc. Et tunc dicat. All maner of men that have for to do here at this daye for the courte or for the lete drawe nere and attende to the courte.

For translation of above see page 34.

Et tunc vocentur pro forma curie, essoynes and profers of suyte or ple trina vice, and than yf there be ony that sholde be essoyned entre it in the paper in this maner wyse. Thomas de N. [essoinatum] per Robertum B. et sic de aliis. Et cum hoc factum fuerit vocentur plegii nominatim prout patet in veteri rotulo curie si sit dies lete et si sit non dies curie tunc vocentur xii. and loke yf there be ony playntes preceptes attatchementes or dystres hangynge in the courte roll, reherse theym openly in the courte how the baylyfe hath served theym, etc.

¶ Also yf there be ony playntes of olde hangynge in the courte roll byfore this courte lete call the partyes before the enqueste ben charged yf the playnte shalle passe by the homages knowlege, etc.

¶ Et cum hoc factum fuerit, call the enquest and bydde the fyrst man laye his honde vpon the boke, sayenge vnto hym in this wyse.

¶ Thou shalte truely enquyre and true presentement make of all that thou shalte be charged of in the kynges behalf, and of the lordes of this fraunchys[1] thys worthy to be presented, that is for to saye the kynges counsell thy felawes and thyne owne wyll and truly kepe and for nothyng lete,[2] but saye soth so helpe the God and thy holy dome and byd hym kysse the boke, and than call two or thre

[1] Franchise.

[2] Account (v. Anglo-Saxon).

to gyder and byd theym lay theyr hondes vpon the boke, and say to them in this wyse.

¶ All suche othes as John here hath sworne, ye shall kepe so helpe you God and holy dome,[1] and bydde hym kysse the boke, and so call forth all the enquest in the same maner of wyse, and charge theym to stonde to gyder and here theyr charge, etc.

¶ This is the charge of the courte.

¶ Fyrst ye good men that ben sworne ye shall enquyre and truly present al the swerers y^t owe ony sute vnto this courte at this day as for theyr tenners[2] yf they be here or no and presente theyr names that make defaute.

¶ Also yf there be ony tenaunt deed sythen the laste courte day ye shall enquyre of theyn and do vs to wete what he helde of this lordshyp at the daye of his deth and what avauntage the lord sholde have by his deth as warde maryage and relefe of eschete or ony other profyte, and who is his nexte ayre[3] and what age he is of and in whose kepyng.

¶ Also yf there be ony rent custome or servyce withdrawen frome this lordshyp that ought of ryghte to be done, ye shall enquyre by whome it is withdrawen and what custome or servyce it is, and in what baylyves tyme, and how it hath ben withdrawen

[1] Holy-dome—from Anglo-Saxon Háligdôm—Halidom—Holiness—Sacrament—the Sanctuary.

[2] Tenures.

[3] Heir.

and where the lond lyeth that we may dystrayne for the arrerages that be behynde.

¶ Also yf there be ony bonde men of blode that putteth his sone vnto the schole to make hym a preest or a prentyse or set hym to crafte or maryeth his doughter without leve ye shall do vs to wete.

¶ Also yf there be ony bonde man that layeteth his londe that is for to saye for the halfe or for the thyrde shefe without leve or elles yf there be ony bonde man that withdraweth his goodes or catayles out of this lordeshyp without leve ye shall do vs wete.

¶ Also yf the lordes comyn be surcharged be ony tenaunt with mo bestes than he sholde holde after the quantyte of his tenure ye shall do vs to wete.

¶ Also yf there be ony bonde men of blode that longeth to this lordeshyp that is fledde and dwelleth without [t]his lordshyp without fyne or rannsome makynge ye shall do vs to wete.

¶ Also yf there be ony alyenacion over xii. monethes and a daye or lesse for terme of yeres in fee or in fe tayle ye shall do vs to wete.

¶ Also yf there be ony transmutacyon of possessyon that is to saye copy londe for free londe or free londe for copy londe whereof the lorde myght take ony dysavaunce in amendynge of the one and appayrynge of the other ye shall do vs to wete.

¶ Also of all maner wast done in housynge lettynge doune or cuttynge the grete tymber.

¶ Also of all trespassours in corne or grasse or in pasture or grenes or medes or fysshers or foulers or hunters or hawkers within this lordeshyppe or the lordes warne[1] ye shall do vs to wete yf there be ony suche.

¶ Also yf there be ony tenaunt of copyholde, tenaunt at wylle or tenaunt of bonde terme that suffre theyr tenementes to be ruinose and falle doune or elles any fermer[2] bounden to reparacion, repayre not as he ought to do, do us to wete thereof.

¶ Also yf there be ony bounde men of blode within this lordshyp that purchaseth ony free londe without ony leve or lycence ye shall do vs to wete what it is and what heyres he hath.

¶ Also of al other thynges that ye have knowen that ought to be presented to this lordes avayle ye shall do vs to wete therof by the othes that ye have made and brynge in a true presentement.

¶ Also yf ony make ony rescowes or breke ony areest made by the bayly or ony other offycer or elles yf ony man breke the lordes pounde, that is to saye a dystresse put in the lordes pounde by an offycer and taken out agayne without lycence do vs to wete.

¶ Also yf ye knowe ony that remeveth or pulleth vp merestones[3] or stakes bytwene lordshyp and lord-

[1] Warren.
[2] Farmer.
[3] Road stones.

shyp or tenaunt and tenaunt fre or bonde present theyr names.

¶ Also yf ony tenaunt gyve ony londe to the chyrche that is to saye in to mortmayne syth the statute therof was made without lycence of the kynge and the lorde of this lordshyp ye shall present theyr names.

¶ Also yf ony man have encroched ony of the lordes soyle, that is to say londe, medowe, more, pasture or ony vacaunt grounde withoute lycence of the lorde present theyr names.

¶ Also yf ony man holdeth two tenementes and waasteth that one and withdraweth ony trees from one to the other, yf ye knowe ony suche present theyr names by your foresayd othes.

¶ Or elles yf ye knowe that ony tenaunt have made ony strepe [1] or waast upon his bonde tenement, strepe is to saye pullyng vp of trees or hedges; waste is to saye late houses fall downe for defaute of reparacyon, yf there be ony such present theyr names.

¶ Also if ye knowe ony tenaunt that kepeth or withdraweth ony evydences that longe to this lordshyp, courtrolles rentalles customerye or ony other evydences ye shall present theyr names.

¶ Here begynneth the charge of the lete.

¶ Fyrst afore the lete ye shall truly present yf all the hedborowes with theyr desyners that owe suyte here this daye be here yf not present theyr names.

[1] To strip (Anglo-Norman).

¶ Also ye shall enquyre of petit treson yf there be ony among you that be mony makers, or clyppers, or wasters of the kynges quoyne [1] or counter fayters of the kynges seale or sleeth [2] or dysceveth theyr maysters ye shall do vs to wete.

¶ Also ye shall enquyre yf there be ony amonge you that putteth out ony mannes or womannes eyen or cut out his tongue or cut his nose or dysfigurynge ony membre to the extent that they shold not se or speke ye shall do vs to wete therof and of house brenners [3] and theyr recettours.[4]

¶ Also yf there be ony small theves amenge you that stele gees, capons, hennes, chekyns, sheves of corne in harvest or ony other gere in mennes wyndowes pryvely that passeth not the value of xiiij.d. ob. do vs to wete therof.

¶ Also yf there be ony men amonge you that ben receptoures of theves or that goo in messages of felons as for vytayle [5] or ony other thynge to theyr sustenance ye shall do vs to wete.

¶ Alsoo yf ye knowe amonge you ony grete theves whiche stele mete, oxen, or kyen, or shepe, or ony other goodes grete value ye shall doo vs to wete.

¶ Also yf there be ony amonge you that hath take the chircheyerde [6] and escaped without objuracyon

[1] Coin.

[2] Cheateth.

[3] From "Brenne," to burn (Anglo-Saxon).

[4] From "Recette," to harbour (Anglo-Norman).

[5] From "Vitaille," victuals (Anglo-Norman).

[6] To take the churchyard, *viz.*, to take sanctuary.

of the realme as the lawe wyll ye shall do vs to wete.

¶ Also yf there be ony amonge you that hath be arested for suspeccyon of felony and lote go without ony auctoryte lawfull do vs to wete of theyr names.

¶ Also yf there be ony amonge you that hath forsworne the kynges londe and hath retourned agayne withoute specyall grace of the kynge that dwelleth within this lordshyp ye shall do vs to wete.

¶ Also yf there be made ony out lawes to crye ayenst the kynges peas and not pursued do vs to wete.

¶ Also of all assautes and frayes made ayenst the kynges peas do vs to wete.

¶ Also yf there be made ony rescous[1] or arestes broken to ony of the kynges offycers in lettynge them to do as they ought to do ye shall do vs to wete.

¶ Also of all woundes made of blode shede or wepen drawen ayenst the kynges peas ye shall do vs to wete.

¶ Also of all comyn bakers amonge you that make vnholsom brede for mannes body and kepe not the assyse ye shall do vs to wete.

¶ Also of all bruers and tapsters that brue and kepe not the assyse and sell by cuppes dysshes and bolles and by measures vnsealed do vs to wete.

[1] Rescues.

¶ Also yf there be ony amonge you that vseth double mesures, that is to saye a grete mesure to bye with and a smaller to sell with or vseth fals ballaunce or weyghtes yerdes in dyscepte of the kynges people shewe us.

¶ Also of all bochers[1] fysshers or ony other vytelers [that] sell vytayles corrupte and not holsom for mannes body or sell to excessively ye shall do vs to wete of theym.

¶ Also yf there be ony wayes waters dyches or pathes streyted[2] or stopped or tourned out of the ryght cours in to wrong cours vnto the noysaunce of the kynges people do vs to wete.

¶ Also of all purprasture[3] made upon londe or water or with blockes or with stockes in the hyghe way ye shall [do] vs to wete.

¶ Also yf there be ony hous, or hedge or dyche, or wal areysed, or caste downe, to the noysaunce of the kynges people do vs to wete.

¶ Also of all white towers that sell not good chaffer[4] as they ought to do reasonably and by the skynnes in ony other place than in towne or markette ye shall do vs to wete.

¶ Also of all cordwayners[5] and artyfycers that make not good chaffer for the people as they ought to doo ye shall doo vs to wete.

[1] Butchers.
[2] Made narrow.
[3] An encroachment on public property.
[4] Chaffere, merchandise (Anglo-Saxon).
[5] Leather sellers.

¶ Also all those that ben xii. yere olde or more and have dwelled within this lordship xii. monethes and a daye and be not sworne to the kynge do vs to wete of them and theyr recettours.

¶ Also of all dysseysours[1] brekers that make stones stakes and emeiuours[2] of house doues with metes[3] or with other crafte do vs to wete.

¶ Also of all comyn chyders and brawlers to the noysaunce[4] of his neyboures and evesdroppers vnder mennes walles or wyndowes by night or by daye [to bere] tales or to dyscover theyr counseyll to make debate or dyscencyon amonge theyr neyghbours.

¶ Also yf there be ony man that kepeth ony grehound that may not dyspende xl.s. by the yere or yf there be ony preest that kepeth ony greyhounde that may not dyspende x.li. by the yere. If there be ony suche do vs to wete.

¶ Also of all maner of waves[5] of goodes and cataylles fugytyfe of felons that forfayte within this lordshyp do vs to wete.

¶ Also of all stryfe[6] that is comen into this lordshyp as of bestes, hors, nete, shepe, swyne or swannes y^t have ben within this lordshyp twelve monethes

[1] Persons who dispossess others.

[2] Movers or removers of house doves by attracting them with food, etc.

[3] Pynson's edition has "boundes brekers that remove stones or stakes, takers of house douues with metes, etc."

[4] Annoyance.

[5] Waifs.

[6] Stray animals.

and a day and not chalenged yf the lorde be answered of them or no.

¶ Also ye shall do vs to wete of all purs cutters.

¶ Also yf there be ony regratoures [1] or forestallers [2] amonge you that lye in the waye to by corne or ony other vitayle at ye townes ende or in ony other place to make the chepe [3] therof derer do vs to wete of them.

¶ Also yf there be ony myllers amonge you that vse to take excessyve toll otherwyse than they ought to do by ryght ye shall do vs to wete.

¶ Alsoo yf there be ony vagabondes or hasarders [4] or robbers amonge you that wake on ye nyght and slepe on the day and haunt customable ale houses and tavernes and routes about, and no man wotes fro whens they come, ne whether they shall [go] ye shall do vs to wete of them and of theyr recettoures.[5]

¶ Also yf ony tresure hath be founde vnder the erthe or above as golde and sylver or ony other rychesse yf the lorde be answered thereof or not.

¶ Also of al encrochementes made on the kynges possessyon ye shall do vs to wete.

¶ Also of all lollardes yf there be ony amonge you and of theyr scole ye shall do vs to wete.

[1] Retailers (Anglo-Norman).
[2] From "For-stalle," to hinder—to forestall (Anglo-Saxon).
[3] Price, or sale.
[4] Gamesters.
[5] Receivers.

¶ Alsoo ye shall enquyre by your othes yf the constable aleconners baylyves or ony other offycers y[t] longe to this lordshyp yf they have truely and duely done theyr offyce or no.

¶ Also of all ravysshers of women yf there be ony amonge you within this lordeshyppe, ye shall do vs to wete of theyr names.

¶ Also of all maner of felonyes and also robber[yes] felonously done w[t] in this lordeshyp by whome, where, of what and what tyme yf you fynde ony suche amonge you ye shall presente it, etc.

¶ Also ye shall enquyre by the othes which ye have made yf all the defautes and playntes that were presented at the last let daye be amended or no, as they ought to be, and of these poyntes and of all other that ye be wonte to be charged of as for the courte and for the lete that is worthy to be presented, ye shall goo to to gyder and brynge in true verdyte.[1]

¶ ENTRES DEL COURTE BARON.

¶ Inquisitio capta ex officio Senescalli per homagium qui dicit quod abbas de B. Johannes M. et Robertus R. terre tenentes de C. sunt sect[at]ores Curie et faciunt defaltam ideo ipsi in misericordia separatim.

Translation, see p. 35.

[1] Verdite, a verdict (Anglo-Norman).

¶ Et dicunt quod Johannes M. qui de domino tenuit unum mesuagium cum pertinentiis apud H. obiit citra proximam curiam post cujus mortem nichil accidit domino de herietto eo quod nullum habuit animalium. Et pro eo quod nullus modo venit in curia ista ad clamandum predictum mesuagium cum pertinentiis extra manus domini. Ideo preceptum est illud seisire salvo jure cuiuslibet et de exitibus inde domino respondere quousque, etc., et dicunt quod R. B. est ejus filius et heres propinquior et plene etatis.

¶ Et modo ad hanc curiam venit R. B. et petit licenciam domini admitti ad predictum tenementum cum pertinentiis secundum consuetudinem manerii. Et admissus est tenens et dat domino de fine pro ingressu inde habendo ut patet in capite et fecit domino fidelitatem.

¶ Johannes M. queritur versus Ricardum H [de] placito debiti plegiis de prosecutionis J. O. et P. T. Et preceptum est predicto Ricardo erga proximam curiam ad respondendum prefato Johanni in placito predicto.

¶ Johannes B. ponit se pro licencia concordandi cum J. H. in placito debiti ideo ipsi in misericordia.

¶ Richardus P. quia non prosequitur querelam suam versus W. P. in placito debiti ideo [etc.].

Willelmus H. in misericordia pro injusta querela sua versus R. P. in placito transgressionis. Johannes M. quia incidit inquisitionem in quam se posuit versus R. B. in placito transgressionis vel

debiti super demandam xx.s. et preceptum est ballivo levare dictos xx.s. de bonis et catallis dicti Johannis ad opus dicti R. Et pro dampno concessum est ei per curiam xii.d. erga proximam curiam, etc. Et predictus J. in misericordia. Johannes G. queritur versus R. H. in placito transgressionis vel convencionis, etc.

Et postea predicti habent diem concordandi usque proximam curiam ex eorum communi assensu, etc.

Johannes C. habet usque proximam curiam se sexta manu ad vadiandum legem suam versus R. T. in placito debiti super demandam xx.s. quos ab eo exigit vt verum debitum suum, etc.

Ad hanc curiam venit Willelmus B. nativus hujus manerii et petit licentiam maritandi Johannam filiam suam infra dominium istud vel extra cui dominus per T. B. senescallum suum concessit licentiam maritandi illam et dat domino de fine pro licencia predicta prout patet in capite.

Ad hanc curiam venit J. A. nativus domini et petit licentiam morandi extra dominium istud cui dominus per senescallum suum concessit licentiam et dat domino pro chiuagio suo pro licentia habenda vi. capones, et sic de aliis.

Thomas R. pro transgressione facta in pastura domini cum averiis suis depastus fuit conculcavit et consumpsit diversis vicibus. Ideo ipse in misericordia.

Johannes B. suscidit arbores in bosco domini. Ideo in misericordia.

Item dicunt quod R. C. est communis venator in warenno et parco domini cum arcubus et sajittis leporariis et aliis canibus. Ideo ipse in misericordia.

Item dicunt quod J. H. nativus domini perquisivit tres acras terre sine licentia domini in villa de C. ideo preceptum est ballivo seisire predictas tres acras terre et inde respondere domino de exitibus.

Item dicunt quod R. J. retraxit redditum de dominio isto vj.d. et a retro existit per annum vel per duos annos vel retraxisset redditum vnius galine et sic de hujus modi et ideo preceptum est distringere pro arreragiis.

¶ Willelmus D. ad [non] prosequendum querelam suam versus C. in placito transgressionis. Ideo in misericordia.

¶ Ad hanc curiam venit R. C. coram R. B. senescallo hujus curie et cognovit se tenere de domino terras vocatas B. L. per cartam per servicium xiiij.d. per annum et sectam curie. Et fecit idem domino fidelitatem.

¶ Preceptum est distringere J. H. erga proximam curiam ad ostendendam evidentiam suam qualiter occupat tenementum vocatum H. unde R. S. et A. uxor ejus [sequuntur] J. H. [de] placito terre videlicet de uno tofto et vj. acris terre in L. et protestantur sequi in natura brevis de forma donationis in descendere, etc. plegiis de prosecutionis J. K. et P. H.

¶ T. S. habuit diem usque ad hanc curiam ad

vadiandum legem versus T. E. in placito debiti super demandam xx.s. et defecit de lege supra [dicta?] ideo ipse in misericordia, etc. Et conceditur per curiam quod predictus T. E. recuperet versus predictum T. S. debitum predictum et xij. denarios de dampno suo quos preceptum est ballivo levare de bonis et catallis ejusdem T. S. ad opus predicti T. E. erga proximam curiam.

¶ Datus est dies homagio ad melius inquirendum de quadam transgressione inter J. B. querentem et W. H. defendentem erga proximam curiam.

¶ R. B. queritur versus R. M. in placito debiti et quod testatur per ballivum quod predictus R. sumonitus est et non venit ideo ipse in misericordia et preceptum est ballivo attachiare eum erga proximam curiam ad respondendum predicto R. in placito predicto.

¶ R. C. queritur versus T. E. de placito debiti super demandam x.s. quos ei debet et injuste detinet, etc., eo quod xxiij. die Octobris anno regni regis Henrici VII. nono apud H. mutuatus fuit de dicto querente vi.s. solvendos eidem querenti quo et quando, etc., dictus defendens per dictum querentem requisitum [fuerit] ad dampnum dicti querentis iii.s. iiii.d. et inde producit sectam, etc. Et dictus defendens venit in propria persona sua et defendit vim et iniuriam, etc., quo et quando, etc. Et dicit nichil ei debet, etc., prout versus ipsum narravit et [super] hoc ponit se super homagium et predictus querens similiter. Et super hoc oneratur homagio

et juratis qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus defendens prefato querenti debet predictum prout, etc. Et taxant dampnum suum ad ii.s. Ideo consideratum est ex parte curie quod predictus querens recuperet predictos x.s. de principali debito unacum dampno per homagium taxato. Et preceptum est illos levare erga proximam curiam de bonis et catallis ipsius defendentis ad opus ejusdem querentis et dictus defendens in misericordia.

¶ R. B. queritur versus B. C. de placito debiti unde querens dicit quod ei debet et injuste detinet xx.s. eo quod tali die et anno, etc., per scriptum suum obligatorium huic curie prolatum obligavit se dicto querenti in dictis xx.s. solvendis dicto querenti in tali festo proximo futuro, etc., prout per scriptum suum predictum obligatorium plenius liqt et inde producit sectam. Et dictus defendens in propria persona sua defendit vim et injuriam quoniam, etc. Et dicit quod non est factum suum nec aliquod ei debet prout superius versus eum allegit. Et [de] hoc paratus est defendere per patriam. Et dictus querens similiter unde dies datus est partibus predictis usque proximam curiam. Et preceptum est ballivo quod venire faciat erga proximam curiam xii. probos et legales homines de visu jurandos de placito predicto.

¶ J. R. queritur versus Edmundum Benet de placito debiti vel transgressionis et sic de aliis et continuatur ex assensu partium usque proximam curiam et totum

homagium habet diem usque proximam curiam ad certificandum defectus necnon omnia nondum executa, etc.

¶ P. H. et Alicia uxor ejus queruntur de R. F. et J. uxore ejus de placito terre. Plegiis de prosecutione, etc. Ideo preceptum est ipsos summonere secundum consuetudinem manerii erga proximam curiam ad respondendum P. prefato et Alicie de placito predicto. Et idem dies data est partibus querentibus.

Essonia:
- J. H. versus R. C. in placito debiti per W. H.
- P. F. versus W. P. in placito transgressionis per H. M.
- T. S. versus M. N. in placito conventionis per A. P.
- K. M. versus K. L. in placito detentionis per V. M.

¶ Item predicti jurati appreciaverunt ii. vaccas captas nomine districtionis pro arreragiis unius annuali redditus x.s. exeuntis de certis terris et tenementis quondam J. T. in S. qui quidem redditus dicti jurati dicunt quod de jure debet solvi domino hujus manerii ideo preceptum est, [etc.]

¶ Ad hanc curiam venit R. B. et dat domino de fine pro licentia ad mittendum ad firmam tenementum suum et xvi. acras terre vocatas, etc., a festo sancti Michaelis, etc. Et dat domino de fine prout patet in capite.

¶ Preceptum est ballivo quod venire faciat erga proximam curiam xii. probos et legales homines de

visu ad faciendum quandam juratam de quodam placito transgressionis detentionis vel conventionis et sic de aliis.

¶ Item preceptum est R. B. non fecit opera [servitii?][1] tempore autumpnali per diem et dimidiam pro uno crofto terre vocato L. prout ceteri tenentes custumarii fecerunt: ideo in misericordia.

¶ Ad istam curiam proclamatio facta in plena curia alta voce et trina quod si aliquis heres B. C. modo clamare seu vendiscare voluerit quoddum tenementum, etc., vocatum, etc., quod veniat ad proximam curiam ad dicendum pro se necnon ad ostendendum quid pro se habet, etc., ad ulterius ad satisfaciendum domino de redditu et serviciis inde a retro pro spacium x. annorum sub pena forisfacture et dimissionis tenementi predicti in manus domini pro se et heredibus suis imperpetuum, etc.

xii. pro Rege	J. M.	H. J.	B. R.	juratores.
	P. Q.	R. S.	C. L.	
	M. N.	P. F	P. R.	
	T. W.	D. A.	L. M.	

Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod D. dat domino de certo pro communi fine ad hunc diem antiqua consuetudine prout patet in capite.

¶ Item presentant quod W. C. habet fossatum non escuratum apud, etc., continens xii. perticas terre ad nocumentum populi domini regis. Ideo ipse in misericordia.

¶ Item presentant quod W. C. fecit insultum super

[1] *Cer'* is printed, so possibly the reading should be "*opera certa.*"

J. S. contra pacem domini regis ideo ipse in misericordia et dicunt cum baculo.

¶ Item presentant quod R. B. et C. D. sunt capitales plegii et faciunt defaltam ideo ipse in misericordia.

¶ Item presentant quod via regia apud C. est valde nociva et effunderatur in defectu escurandi fossati J. B. ideo in misericordia.

¶ Item dicunt quod S. nativus domini est etatis xx. annorum et mañ infra istud dominium per annum et diem et non est juratus ad assisam domini regis; ideo ipse in misericordia. Et preceptum est ballivo ipsum distringere citra proximam curiam ad jurandum eum ad assisam, etc. Et quod W. D. eum hospitat et recipit, ideo ipse in misericordia, etc. Et dicunt quod W. B. habet fossatum apud, etc., continens xii. perticas ad nocumentum populi domini regis ideo in misericordia.

¶ Item jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod W. C. notătur tali anno, etc., clausum J. C. apud J. fregit et intravit et capones ancas et gallinas precium iii.s. ibidem inventas felonice cepit et asportavit et quod J. R. eum recepit hospitat et confortat sciens ipsum felonem et felonice sic fecisse. Et preceptum est ballivo tam predictum W. quam predictum J. attachiare et proxima gaole deducere, etc.

¶ Item presentant quod M. S. injuste et contra pacem traxit sanguinem super R. B. cum gladio ideo ipse in misericordia. Et dictus gladius remanet domino ad indicandum causam forisfacture.

¶ Item dicunt quod W. R. tali die anno et loco, etc., infra dominium de A. furatus fuit unum equum nigrum precii xx.s. cujusdam J. B. et quod K. C. sciens ipsum feloniam predictam sic fecisse ipsum recepit hospitat et confortat ideo in misericordia et preceptum est ballivo seisire equum predictum cum forisfacturam et de exitibus inde respondere.

¶ Item dicunt quod unus bos niger vel j. equus, etc., provenit de extrahuris infra dominium ad terminum pasche ultimo preteritum, et preceptum est ballivo proclamare in foro et in ecclesia prout modus est et modo ad istam eandem curiam presentant quod dictus bos venit de extrahuris infra istud dominium et jus remanet ad judicandum[1] quod post annum et diem proclamare debito modo, etc.

¶ Item quod quidem ignotus felonice furatus fuit unum equum: precii xx.s. extra istud dominium. Ideo preceptum est ballivo seisire dictum equum in manu domini causa forisfacture.

¶ Item quod W. D. accrochavit sibi de communi aqua terre, etc., ad grave nocumentum vicinorum suorum ideo ipse in misericordia et preceptum est ballivo seisire in manu domini, etc.

¶ Item quod K. sanus et columen communis est vagabundus qui vigilat in noctibus et dormit per diem et nichil laborat ideo, etc.

¶ Item dicunt quod P. H. utlagatus est talibus die anno et loco ad sectam R.O. placito transgressionis

[1] 'Adducand' is printed.

ideo preceptum est ballivo seisire bona et catalla sua ad opus domini, etc.

¶ Item presentant quod Q. J. coram tali coronatore tali die et anno et loco cognovit se sponte feloniam fecisse vim tali die anno et loco pro qua recognitione abjuravit regnum, etc.

¶ Et postea rediit sine carta regis et manet infra dominium istud ideo preceptum est ballivo vel constabulario ejusdem dominii ipsum Q. corporaliter attachiare et proxime gaole domini regis adducere ibidem sub arcta custodia moraturum quousque, etc., et preceptum est ballivo seisire bona et catalla sua.

¶ Item quod J. H. molendinarius hujus dominii sive manerii cepit tolnetum injuste et excessive de ferma vicinorum suorum. Ideo ipse in misericordia.

¶ Item dicunt quod dominus habet fossatum non escuratum [subtus H.] longitudine xii. perticarum ideo preceptum est ballivo emendare.

¶ Item dicunt quod A. and C. sunt pistores panis humani et fregerunt assisam, ideo ipsi in misericordia.

¶ Item dicunt quod B. C. habuit diem ad ultimam curiam ad emendum unum fossatum ex opposito C. H. longitudinis xii. perticarum sub pena xl.d. et quia non fecit dictum fossatum ideo incurrit in dictam penam. Et preceptum est ballivo levare dictam penam sic forisfactam ad opus domini.

¶ Item dicunt quod J. et[1] sunt decennarii et fecerunt defaltam, etc.

[1] Blank in original.

¶ Item dicunt quod R. N. qui de domino tenuit diversas terras et tenementa libere vocata S. per legem Anglie ut de doto vel de jure A. uxoris ejus per servicium iii.s. iiii.d. diem clausit extremum post cujus mortem T. M. est filius et heres propinquior et est plene etatis qui est presens modo in curia et petit admitti addicta terras et tenementa et accepit idem tenementum et dat domino de relevio ut patet in capite et fecit domino fidelitatem, etc.

¶ Johannes A. electus est in officio constabularii vel testatoris servisie vel collectoris redditus et juratus est ad prosequendum.

¶ Item dicunt quod K. B. and C. D. injuste levaverunt unum hutesium [1] magnum in perturbatione pacis domini regis est ultra usum tentum [2] ad nocumentum vicinorum suorum apud H. Ideo in misericordia.

(a) ¶ Modus qualiter ballivus vel bedellus qui servit curiam vocabit assisam panis et servisie quando curia totaliter finitur.

¶ The stewarde shall make the baylyfe to make an oez et dicat. All maner of men that wyll bake brede to sell, loke they sell four loves for i.d. and ii. loves for ii.d. And loke ye kepe the assyse.

¶ All maners of brewsters that wyll brewe to sell that they sell a galon of ale of the best for i.d. ob.

(*a*) The manner the bailiff or bedell who serves the court shall call the assize of bread and ale, when the court is wholly finished.

[1] *Hu telegis*, which is nonsense, is printed.

[2] *Vlt' usum tent'* in the original.

and other for i.d. and other for a half peny, and kepe th assyse and that no brewer sell out no burthen [1] tylle the ale founder have assayed therof and set a pryce thereupon. Vpon payne of forfeyture, etc.

(*b*) ¶ Modus diversorum juramentorum con-this daye come and they shall be herde or elles kepe your daye atte the nexte by a reasonable warnynge and God save the kynge.

(*a*) Affuratores { Willelmus Do. / Philippus Mo. }

(*b*) ¶ Modus diversorum juramentorum constabularii et aliorum officiorum.

To whome the stewarde shall saye and byd them laye theyr hondes upon a boke and say after me. I shall true constable be and true presentment make of blode shedynge outcryes and frayes [2] of rescous, and duly kepe unto my power that longeth unto the office of constable to do, so helpe me God and holydome. And sic de aliis.

¶ I shall true lyege man be and true fayth bere to kynge Henry the seventh that now is and to his heyres and be no thefe ne theves fere,[3] nor thefe knowe, ne treason, ne kepe it counseyll but I shall

(*a*) Affeerers { William Do. / Philip Mo. }

(*b*) The manner of diverse oaths of the constable and other officers.

[1] A quarter of ale.

[2] Attack or affray of rescue.

[3] Companion, or associate.

enforme and do to wete[1] theym that be the kynges offycers that have the lawe in governaunce, etc.

¶ And shall be buxsom[2] and obedient to the justyces and commyssyoners sheryfes eschetours baylyves and constables and to all other offycers of the kynge in all that they shall charge me lawfully, so helpe me God, etc.

¶ And whan all the court is done than shall the stewarde chose two or three or foure afferers[3] to affere the courte vpon theyr othes newe charged, etc.

¶ Ye shall truely offer the trespasse presented atte this courte and no man assesse more grevously for wrathe ne more easily for love, but truely after the quantyte of the wronge or trespas after your conscyens assesse every persone so helpe you God and holydome, holdynge theyr hondes upon the boke durynge the charge and make them kysse the boke.

¶ Modus sursum redditionis tenentium.[4]

¶ To whome the stewarde shall saye take hym the yerde,[5] and he shall holde the one ende and the stewarde shall holde the other ende and saye thus in the full courte. I yelde up my tenement and londe that is called B. the whiche I holde of this lordship at the lordes wyll after the custome of this manor to the behove of J. R. and of his heyres, etc.

[1] To know (Anglo-Saxon).
[2] Compliant.
[3] Persons to settle or assess fines and amerciaments (Anglo-Norman).
[4] The mode of surrender of tenants.
[5] A rod.

Modus qualiter senescallus deliberabit seisinam aliqui de terra acceptata [a] domino secundum consuetudinem manerii.[1]

¶ The stewarde shall take the one end of the yerde in the hande of hym that shall have the londe, and he shall saye thus to hym: My lorde graunteth here to you seasin of this londe that ye have taken here in courte to you and to youre heyres to holde at my lordes wyll after the custome of this manor.

¶ Et cu hoc factu fuerit the stewarde shall byd hym laye his honde upon the boke and doo his feaute[2] and saye in this wyse. I shall bere fayth and trouth to my lorde of this maner as for this londe that I have taken to holde here of my lorde in courte and truly do paye the rentes sutes and servyces that longeth therto as for the tyme that I shall occupye so God me helpe, etc. And bydde hym kysse the boke and laye downe a peny or two as the maner is, etc. Et nota that it behoveth the stewarde to have theyr names.

(Translation begins again on p. 46.)

Modus diversarum copiarum curie rotulorum [de] terris et tenementis acceptatis et habitis secundum consuetudinem manerii tentis ad voluntatem domini per virgam, qualiter debet clericus eas scribere in rotulo curie.

[1] The way the steward shall deliver seisin to anyone of land taken from the lord according to the custom of the manor.

[2] Feauté—fealty—fidelity (Anglo-Norman).

¶ Ad hanc curiam dominus concessit extra manus suas per T. B. senescallum suum T. R. et A. uxori ejus unum tenementum cum sex acris terre cum pertinenciis jacentes apud M. quibus dominus per senescallum concessit seisinam tenendum sibi et heredibus suis de domino per virgam ad voluntatem domini secundum consuetudinem manerii et dant domino de fine pro ingressum suo habendo prout patet in capite et fecit domino fidelitatem.

¶ Ad hanc curiam dominus concessit per T. R. senescallum suum R. M. et Johanne uxori ejus unum mesuagium vi. acras terre cum pertinenciis jacentia apud H. vocata B. habendum et tenendum predicta mesuagium et terras cum pertinenciis prefatis R. M. et Johanne heredibus et assignatis suis ad voluntatem domini secundum consuetudinem manerii reddendo inde annuatim domino et successoribus suis vj.s. viii.d. pro omnibus et singulis servitiis ad duos anni terminos videlicet ad festa Pasche et sancti Michaelis per equales portiones. Et dat domino de fine pro ingressum inde habendo prout patet in capite et fecit domino fidelitatem.

¶ Ad hanc curiam venit R. W. et sursum reddidit in manus domini unum tenementum vocatum H., etc., ad opus J. B. cui dominus per senescallum suum concessit inde seisinam tenendum sibi et heredibus suis de domino ad voluntatem domini secundum consuetudinem manerii. Et dat domino de fine, etc., et fecit domino fidelitatem.

¶ Ad hanc curiam venit R. B. et K. uxor ejus, ipsa sola per senescallum, et sursum reddiderunt in manus domini unum tenementum cum gardino jacens inter terram talis ex parte, etc. Ad opus J. B. et A. uxoris ejus quibus dominus inde concessit seisinam habendum et tenendum prefatis J. et A. et heredibus ipsius J. de domino ad voluntatem domini secundum consuetudinem manerii. Et dant domino de fine, etc. Et fecerunt domino fidelitatem.

¶ Ad hanc curiam venit J. H. et sursum reddidit in manus domini unum tenementum cum gardino nuper Roberti T. ad opus J. W. habendum et tenendum sibi et heredibus suis de domino ad voluntatem domini secundum consuetudinem manerii sub conditione sequente quod si predictus R. solvat seu solvi faciat prefato J. H. xl.s. ad festa subscripta, scilicet ad festum pasche proximo futurum post datum hujus curie xx.s. et ad festum Sancti Michaelis proximo tunc sequens xx.s. quod tunc presens sursum redditio stet in suo robore et effectu, et si defecerit in aliqua solutionum predictorum in parte vel in toto, quod ex tunc bene licebit prefato J. H. heredibus et assignatis reintrare et rehabere, ista sursum redditione in aliquo non obstante, etc. Et dat domino de fine pro ingressum habendo et fecit domino fidelitatem.

¶ Ad hanc curiam compertum est quod J. B. extra curiam sursum reddidit in manus J. C. ballivi domini hujus manerii hoc testantis unam acram terre vocatam C. quondam W. Q. ad opus H. A. cui

dominus inde concessit seisinam tenendum sibi et heredibus suis de domino ad voluntatem domini secundum consuetudinem manerii. Et dat domino de fine, etc. Et fecit domino fidelitatem.

¶ Ad hanc curiam tentam apud H. tali die et anno, etc., preceptum fuit ballivo seisire in manus domini unum tenementum cum pertinenciis in F. nuper Johannis B. vocatum C. quia ipse alienavit et dictum tenementum vendidit cuidam A. J. sine licencia domini ; et de exitibus inde respondere quousque, etc. Et inde ad istam eandem curiam dominus ex gratia speciali concessit dictum tenementum cum pertinentiis J. B. cui dominus concessit inde seisinam habendum sibi et heredibus suis de domino ad voluntatem domini tenendum secundum consuetudinem manerii. Et dat domino de fine et fecit domino fidelitatem.

¶ Ad hanc curiam dominus per T. B. senescallum suum concessit J. C. unum tenementum cum sepibus et fossatis et cum omnibus suis pertinenciis vocatum H. habendum et tenendum sibi et heredibus suis a festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli proxime futurum post datum hujus curie usque ad finem termini xxxii. annorum ex tunc proximo sequentium et plene complendorum, reddendo inde domino et successoribus suis per annum iii.s. iiii.d. ad duos anni terminos videlicet ad festa Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et pasche per equales portiones, proviso semper quod durante termino predicto dominus inveniet maeremium tociens quociens necesse fuerit dicto tene-

mento ad emendandum reparandum et sustentandum. Et dat domino de fine et fecit domino fidelitatem.

¶ Ad hanc curiam compertum est quod cū dominus per T. B. senescallus suus ad proximam curiam precedentem tentam apud H. die lune proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni regis, etc., extra manus suas [concessit] J. B. et heredibus suis unam peciam terre continentem iii. acras arrabiles quondam T. C. in D. jacentem inter terram J. H., etc., habendum et tenendum predictam peciam terre cum pertinenciis suis prefato J. B. heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum ad voluntatem secundum consuetudinem manerii: Postea venit quedam Juliana coram C. B. senescallum domini et pretendit habere titulum in predicta pecia terre et remisit et relaxavit prefato J. B. heredibus et assignatis suis per licenciam domini totum jus suum et clameū que habuit habet et habere potest in predicta pecia terre et in qualibet inde parcella ita quod nec ipsa nec heredes sui nec aliquis alius nomine suo aliquid jus vel clameum in predicta pecia terre de cetero exigere vel vendicare poterit sed ad omni exactione juris inde fuerit exclusus per presentes et predict J. dat domino de fine, etc. Et fecit domino fidelitatem.

¶ Ad hanc curiam compertum est quod J. B. obiit post ultimam curiam qui de domino tenuit sibi et heredibus suis unam parcellam terre native vocate

H. et inde seisitus, etc. Et dicunt quod R. B. frater ejusdem J. est inde proximus heres et plene etatis et hic est presens in curia et petit admitti. Et admissus est inde tenens tenendum sibi et heredibus de domino ad voluntatem domini secundum consuetudinem manerii. Et dat domino de fine pro ingressum, etc. Et fecit, etc.

¶ Ad hanc curiam compertum est quod R. B. ad curiam tentam apud T. die Jovis, etc., sursum reddidit in manus domini unum tenementum et tres acras terre vocata B. ad opus dicti R. et A. uxoris ejus quibus dominus concessit inde seisinam tenendum sibi et heredibus suis de corporibus suis legittime procreatis [et si sine heredibus de corporibus suis legittime procreatis][1] obierint quod tunc predictum tenementum et terra remanebunt rectis heredibus ipsius R. et modo curia iste informatur per totum hom gium [quod] predictus R. [et A.] moriebantur sine herede inter eos legittime procreato, ob quod venit J. B. frater et heres R. B. predicti et conc̆ seisinam per licenciam domini predictarum terrarum et tenementi que ei post mortem pred R. remanent W. S. et heredibus suis, etc.

¶ Ad hanc curiam venit R. S. et sursum reddidit in manus domini unum tenementum et octo acras terre vocatas R. ut dominus fecit inde voluntatem suam, et dominus habita inde seisina ex gratia sua

[1] These words are omitted in this edition, but the sense needs them, and Pynson prints them.

speciali concessit predictum tenementum et terram predictam R. et J. uxoris ejus durante vita eorum ita quod post mortem et decessum eorum predicta tenementum [et terra] remaneant A. uxori Richardi durante vita sua et post decessum ejus predicta terra et tenementa remaneant rectis heredibus ipsius R. S. impepetuum tenendum eisdem [R.] et J. uxori ejus durante vita eorum per virgam ad voluntatem domini secundum consuetudinem manerii in forma predicta salvo jure cuiuslibet et predicti R. et J. dant domino de fine. Et fecit domino fidelitatem.

¶ Ad hanc curiam compertum est quod R. B. languidus extremis sursum reddidit in manu domini extra curiam per manus J. H. in presencia A. R. tenentium hujus manerii unum tenementum cum pertinentiis, etc. ad opus A. vxoris ejus tenendum sibi per servicium inde debitum secundum consuetudinem manerii pro termino vite sue ita quod post decessum ejusdem A. predictum tenementum remanet J. filio predictorum R. et A. et heredibus de corpore suo legittime procreatis et si contigeret quod predictus J. sine herede de se legittime procreato obierit quod tunc predictum tenementum remanet R. filio eorundem R. et A. Et [si] contingat utrumque eorunden R. et A. sine herede de corporibus suis legittime procreato obierint quod tunc predictum tenementum cum pertinentiis per executorem utriusque eorum diutius viventis vendatur et denarii inde percepti et provenientes pro

animabus parentum eorum et [benefactorum] suorum disponantur et aliis.

¶ Usibus et operibus caritativis et missis celebrandis et elemosinis distribuendis prout eis melius viderint expedire: quibus dominus concessit seisinam tenendum in forma predicta ad voluntatem domini secundum consuetudinem manerii. Respectuatur fidelitas eorundum J. et R. pro eo quod sunt infra etatem, etc.

¶ Datum est curie intelligi quod Johannes B. nativus C. domini fuit seisitus de uno cotagio cum pertinenciis in H. et obiit inde seisitus post cujus mortem presentatum est per totum homagium quod T. B. est filius ejus et heres propinquior et est plene etatis. Et modo in ista eadem curia venit [A.] uxor predicti Johannis et petit licenciam domini admitti secundum consuetudinem manerii ad terciam partem predicti mesuagii, tenendum sibi [secundum] consuetudinem manerii [in] forma predicta. Et dat domino de fine, etc. Et fecit domino fidelitatem. Postea autem venit predictus T. filius et heres predicti J. B. et petit secundum consuetudinem manerii se admitti ad predict̃ duas partes predicti cotagii cum acciderit post mortem predicte A., etc. Cui dominus inde concessit seisinam tenendum sibi et heredibus suis de domino ad voluntatem domini per servicium inde debitum et de jure consuetum. Et dat domino de fine pro ingressum, etc. Et fecit, etc.

¶ Emprynted at London in Flete strete at ye sygne of the sonne. By me Wynkyn de Worde.

TRANSLATION OF p. I.

THE METHOD OF HOLDING A COURT BARON WITH VIEW OF FRANK-PLEDGE.

First let the order be made to the bailiff to warn the court by the steward, etc.

Thomas B., steward of the most excellent lady, the Lady P., Duchess of R., in the County of C., to Richard C., bailiff of the manor of O. I bid thee and likewise command thee that thou diligently give warning of the court of O. aforesaid to be held on Monday next after the feast of Saint Nicholas next coming after the date of these presents. Given under my seal, on such a day and year.

The steward who holds the court shall write the title in this way on paper, etc., first the name of the place is put, for example:

Court with view of frank-pledge held there on Monday next after the feast, etc.

When this shall have been done, let the steward cause the bedell or bailiff who serves the court to proclaim in a loud voice "Oyes." If it be the day of the lete three times, and if of the court but once, etc. And thus let him say: "All manner of men that have business here this day for the court or for the lete, draw near and attend to the court."

And then let there be called for form of court.

essoins and proffers of suit, or plea three times, and then if there be any that should be essoined,[1] enter it in the paper in this manner of wise—"Thomas de N, essoined by Robert B.," and so of the others. And when this shall have been done let the pledges be called by name as appears in the old roll of the court: if it be the day of the lete, and if it be not the day of the court then let there be called twelve. And look if there be, etc.

TRANSLATION OF pp. 12—33.
ENTRIES OF THE COURT BARON.

Inquisition held by the office of the steward, by the homage, who say that the Abbot of B., John M. and Robert R., landholders of C., are suitors of the court, and do make default; therefore they are in mercy severally.

And they say that John N., who holds of the lord a messuage with appurtenances at H., has died since the last court; after whose death there fell nothing to the lord for a heriot, because he had no animal. And because that no one now comes into this court to claim the foresaid messuage with the appurtenances out of the lord's hands, therefore it is bidden [to the bailiff?] to seize it, saving the right of any one, and to answer to the lord for the issues thereof until, etc. And they say that R. B. is his son and nearer heir and of full age.

[1] Essoine—an excuse (Anglo-Norman).

And now to this court comes R. B., and asks the lord's licence to be admitted to the foresaid tenement with the appurtenances according to the custom of the manor. And he is admitted tenant and gives to the lord for a fine to have entry thereof as appears in the head.[1] And has done fealty to the lord.

John N. complains against Richard H. concerning a plea of debt: pledges of the prosecution, J. O. and P. T. And the foresaid Richard is bidden at the next court to answer the forementioned John in the said plea.

John B. puts himself for a licence to concord with J. H. in a plea of debt; therefore they are in mercy.

Richard P., because he does not prosecute his quarrel against W. P. in a plea of debt, therefore, etc.

William H., in mercy for his unjust plaint against R. P. in a plea of trespass. John M., because he breaks off the inquisition on which he has placed himself against R. B. in a plea of trespass or of debt on the demand of 20s., and the bailiff is bidden to levy the said 20s. from the goods and chattels of the said John for the use of the said Richard. And for damge 12d. is granted to him by the court at the next court, etc. And the foresaid J. is in mercy. John G. complains against R. H. in a plea of

[1] *i.e.* Above the last mention of R. B.'s name where as well as in the margin the amount was written.

trespass, or of covenant, etc. And afterwards the aforesaid [parties] have a day for concording until the next court by their common assent, etc.

John C. has until the next court to wage his law six-handed against R. T. in a plea of debt upon the demand of 20s. which he demands from him as his true debt.

To this court comes William B., native of this manor, and asks licence to marry Joan, his daughter, within this lordship or without; to whom the lord by T. B., his steward, grants licence to marry her; and he gives to the lord of the fine for the said licence as appears in the head.

To this court comes J. A., the lord's native, and asks licence to dwell outside this lordship; to whom the lord by his steward grants the licence; and he gives to the lord for his chevage [poll-money] to have licence six capons. And thus of the others.

Thomas R. for trespass done in the lord's pasture when with his animals he depastured it, trampled it and consumed it times without number; therefore he is in mercy.

John B. has cut down trees in the lord's wood; therefore he is in mercy.

Item they say that R. C. is a common hunter in the lord's warren and park, with bows and arrows, greyhounds and other dogs; therefore he is in mercy.

Item they say that J. H., the lord's native, has purchased 3 acres of land without the lord's licence

in the town of C.; therefore the bailiff is bidden to seize the foresaid 3 acres of land and to answer thereof to the lord of the issues.

Item they say that R. J. has withdrawn the rent of 6d. from this lordship, or is behind by a year or by 2 years, or has withdrawn the rent of a hen, and so on of this kind of thing, and therefore it is commanded to distrain him for arrears.

William D. for not prosecuting his plaint against C. in a plea of trespass is therefore in mercy.

At this court has come R. C. before R. B., the steward of this court, and has acknowledged that he holds of the lord lands called B. L. by charter by the service of 14d. yearly and suit of court. And the same has done to the lord fealty.

It is commanded to distrain J. H. by the next court to show his evidence how he holds a tenement called H., whereof R. S. and A. his wife sue J. H. concerning a plea of land ; viz., of a toft and 6 acres of land in L., and they declare that they sue in the nature of the writ *de forma donationis in descendere.* Pledges of the prosecution, J. K. and P. H.

T. S. has had a day until this court to wage his law against T. E. in a plea of debt, upon the demand of 20s. and he failed concerning the law above[-said?] ; therefore he is in mercy. And it is granted by the court that the foresaid T. E. shall recover against the foresaid T. S. the debt aforesaid and 12d. for his damage, which the bailiff is bidden to levy from the goods and chattels of the

same T. S. for the use of the foresaid T. E. by the next court.

A day is given to the homage for inquiring better concerning a certain trespass between J. B., plaintiff, and W. H., defendant, by the next court.

R. B. complains against R. M. in a plea of debt, and because it is attested by the bailiff that the foresaid R.[M.] has been summoned and has not come, therefore he is in mercy, and the bailiff is bidden to attach him by the next court to answer the foresaid R. B. in the foresaid plea.

R. C. complains against T. E. concerning a plea of debt upon a demand of 10s. which he owes him and unjustly detains, etc., because on the 23d day of October in the 9th year of the reign of King Henry VII. at H. he borrowed of the said plaintiff 6s. to be paid to the same plaintiff how and when, etc., the said defendant by the said plaintiff should be asked, to the damage of the plaintiff 3s. 4d. And thereof he produces suit, etc. And the said defendant has come in his own person and pleads in defence by force and injury, etc., and how and when etc. And he says that he owes nothing to him, etc., as against him he has narrated and upon this he places himself upon the homage, and the foresaid plaintiff likewise. And upon this the homage and jury are charged, who say upon their oath that the foresaid defendant does owe the foresaid plaintiff the foresaid debt as, etc. And they assess his damage at 2s. Therefore it is considered on the

part of the court that the foresaid plaintiff should recover the foresaid 10s. of the principal debt together with the damage assessed by the homage: and the Bailiff is bidden levy them by the next court from the goods and chattels of him the defendant for the use of the same plaintiff: and the said defendant is in mercy.

R. B. complains against B. C. concerning a plea of debt whereof the plaintiff says that he owes him and unjustly detains 20s.; for that on such a day and year, etc., by his writing obligatory, produced to this court, he bound himself to the said plaintiff in the said 20s. payable to the said plaintiff on such a feast next coming, etc., as by his foresaid writing obligatory more fully appears, and thereof he produces suit. And the said defendant in his own person pleads in defence by force and injury, because, etc. And he says that it is not his deed nor does he owe him anything as above he alleged against him. And concerning this he is ready to defend himself by the country. And the said plaintiff likewise. Whereof a day is given to the said parties until the next court. And the bailiff is bidden to cause to come by the next court 12 honest and lawful men of the view to be sworn concerning the foresaid plea.

J. R. complains against Edmund Benet concerning a plea of debt or trespass, and so on of others, and it is continued by the consent of the parties until the next court and the whole homage

has a day until the next court to certify defects and all things not yet executed.

P. H. and Alice his wife complain of R. F. and J. his wife concerning a plea of land. Pledges of the prosecution, etc. Therefore [the Bailiff] is bidden to summon them according to the custom of the manor against the next court to answer to the foresaid P. and Alice concerning the plea aforesaid. And the same day is given to the parties complaining.

Essoins:
- J. H. against R. C. in a plea of debt by W. H.
- P. F. against W. P. in a plea of trespass by H. M.
- T. S. against M. N. in a plea of covenant by A. P.
- K. M. against K. L. in a plea of detaining by V. M.

Item the foresaid jurates have appraised 2 cows taken in the name of a distress for arrears of one annual rent of 10s., issuing from certain lands and tenements formerly of J. T. in S. which rent, indeed, the foresaid jurates say ought to be paid by right to the lord of this manor; therefore it is bidden, etc.

To this court comes R. B. and gives to the lord for a fine for licence to put to farm his tenement and 16 acres of land called, etc., from the feast of St. Michael, etc. And he gives to the lord for a fine as appears in the head.[1]

[1] See note to page 36.

The bailiff is bidden to cause to come by the next court 12 honest and lawful men of the view to form a jury concerning a certain plea of trespass, detention or covenant and thus of other things.

Item R. B. is warned that he has not done his works of service in the autumn time through a day and a half, for a croft of land called L., as the rest of the customary tenants have done ; therefore he is in mercy.

At this court proclamation is made in full court in a loud voice and thrice that if any heir of B. C. should wish to claim or vindicate a certain tenement, etc., called, etc., that he do come to the next court to speak for himself, also to show what he has for himself, etc., and further to satisfy the lord concerning the rent and services thereof, behind for the space of 10 years, under the pain of forfeiture and demise of the foresaid tenement into the lord's hands, for himself and his heirs forever, etc.

The 12 for the King.	J. M.	H. J.	B. R.	Jurors.
	P. G.	R. S.	C. L.	
	M. N.	P. F.	P.R.	
	T. W.	D. A.	L. M.	

Who say upon their oath that D. gives to the lord of the cert money for a common fine to this day of ancient custom as appears in the head.

Item they present that W.C. has a ditch not scoured at, etc., containing 12 perches of land, to

the nuisance of the people of the lord king; therefore he is in mercy.

Item they present that W. C. made an assault on J. S. against the lord king's peace; therefore he is in mercy. And they say that it was made with a staff.

Item they present that R. B. and C. D. are capital pledges and make default; therefore they are in mercy.

Item they present that the king's way at C. is very noxious and is overflowed for lack of the scouring of the ditch of B.; therefore he is in mercy.

Item they say that S., the lord's native, is of the age of 20 years and dwells within this manor a year and day and has not been sworn to the assize of the lord king; therefore he is in mercy. And the bailiff is bidden to distrain him before the next court, to swear him to the assize, etc. And that W. D. harbours and receives him; therefore he is in mercy, etc.

And they say that W. B. has a ditch at, etc., containing 12 perches, to the nuisance of the lord king's people; therefore he is in mercy.

Item the jurates say upon their oath that W. C. by night in such a year, etc., broke the close of J. C. at J. and entered it, and the capons, geese, and hens, value 3s., there found feloniously took and carried away, and that J. R. has received, harbours and supports him, knowing him to be a

felon, and to have thus feloniously done. And the bailiff is bidden as well the foresaid W. as the foresaid J. to attach and to take to the nearest gaol.

Item they present that M. S. unjustly and against the peace drew blood on R. B. with a sword ; therefore he is in mercy ; and the said sword remains to the lord to indicate the cause of forfeiture.

Item they say that W. R. on such a day in such a year and place, etc., within the lordship of A. stole a black horse of the value of 20s. of a certain J. B. and that K. C., knowing him thus to have done the foresaid felony, has received him, harbours and supports him ; therefore they are in mercy ; and the bailiff is bidden to seize the foresaid horse as forfeit, and to answer of the issues thereof.

Item they say that one black ox or one horse, etc., came out of the strays within the lordship at Easter term last past ; and the bailiff is bidden proclaim it in the market place and in church as the manner is, and now at this same court they present that the said ox comes from the strays within this lordship and the right remains to decree after a year and day to proclaim it in due fashion, etc.

Item that a certain unknown person feloniously stole a horse of the value of 20s. outside this lordship. Therefore the bailiff is bidden to seize the said horse into the lord's hand because of forfeiture.

Item that W. D. has encroached to himself, from the common water, land, etc., to the grave

nuisance of his neighbours; therefore he is in mercy; and the bailiff is bidden to seize into the lord's hand, etc.

Item that K., sane and healthy, is a common vagabond, who wakes in the nights and sleeps by day and does no work; therefore, etc.

Item they say that P. H. was outlawed, such a day, year, and place at the suit of R. O., in a plea of trespass; therefore the bailiff is bidden to seize his goods and chattels to the lord's use.

Item they present that Q. J. before such a coroner on such a day and year, in such a place, acknowledged of his own accord that he had committed felony by force on such a day, year, and at such a place, for which acknowledgment he has abjured the realm.

And afterwards he returned without a charter of the king, and dwells within this lordship; therefore the bailiff or the constable of the same lordship is bidden to attach him, Q., by his body and to conduct him to the nearest gaol of the Lord King, there under safe custody to stay until, etc. And the bailiff is bidden to seize his goods and chattels.

Item that J. H., miller of this lordship or manor, has taken toll unjustly and excessively of the payments of his neighbours; therefore he is in mercy.

Item they say that the lord has a ditch not scoured under H., 12 perches in length; therefore the bailiff is bidden amend it.

Item they say that A. and C. are bakers of

men's bread and have broken the assize ; therefore they are in mercy.

Item they say that B. C. had a day at the last court to mend a ditch opposite C. H., in length 12 perches, under the penalty of 40d. ; and because he has not made the said ditch he incurs the said penalty. And the bailiff is bidden to levy the said penalty thus forfeited to the use of the lord.

Item they say that J. and are tithing-men and have made default, etc.

Item they say that R. N., who of the lord held freely divers lands and tenements called S., by the law of England as of the dower or in right of A. his wife, by the service of 3s. 4d. has closed his last day: after whose death T. M. is his son and nearer heir, and is of full age, who is present now in court and seeks to be admitted to the said lands and tenements. And he has received the same holding and gives to the lord for a relief as appears in the head, and has done fealty to the lord, etc.

John A. is elected to the office of constable, or of ale taster, or of collector of rents, and is sworn to prosecute.

Item they say that K. B. and C. D. have unjustly raised a great hue and cry to the disturbance of the king's peace: it is beyond the custom observed to the annoyance of their neighbours at H.; therefore they are in mercy.

(Pp. 23, 24, 25, and 26, no translation needed.)

The manner of divers copies of court rolls of

lands and tenements taken and had according to the custom of the manor held at the will of the lord by the rod, how the clerk ought to write them in the roll of the court:—

At this court the lord has granted out of his hands by T. B. his steward to T. R. and A. his wife one tenement with six acres of land with the appurtenances lying at M.: to whom the lord by the steward has granted seisin to hold to him and his heirs of the lord by the rod at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor. And he gives to the lord for a fine to have his entry as appears in the head. And he has done fealty to the lord.

At this court the lord has granted by T. R. his steward to R. M. and Joan his wife one messuage and 6 acres of land with the appurtenances lying at H., called B.: to have and to hold the foresaid messuages and lands with the appurtenances to the foresaid R. M. and Joan, their heirs and assigns, at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor, rendering therefor yearly to the lord and his successors 6s. 8d. for all and every service at the two yearly terms, to wit, at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael, by equal portions. And he gives to the lord for a fine to have entry thereof as appears in the head. And he has done fealty to the lord.

At this court comes R. W. and has surrendered into the lord's hands one tenement called H., etc., to the use of J. B.: to whom the lord by his steward

has granted seisin thereof to hold to him and his heirs of the lord at the lord's will according to the custom of the manor. And he gives to the lord for a fine, etc. And he has done fealty to the lord.

At this court come R. B., and K. his wife she by the steward, and they have surrendered into the hands of the lord one tenement with a garden lying between land of such an one on the one side, etc., to the use of J. B. and A. his wife: to whom the lord has thereof granted seisin to have and to hold to the foresaid J. and A. and the heirs of J. of the lord at the lord's will according to the custom of the manor. And they give to the lord for a fine, etc. And they have done fealty to the lord.

At this court comes J. H. and has surrendered into the lord's hand one tenement with a garden, late Robert T.'s, to the use of J. W., to have and to hold to him and his heirs of the lord at the lord's will according to the custom of the manor, under the following condition: that if the foresaid J. pay or cause to be paid to the foresaid J. H. 40s. at the under-written feasts, to wit, at the feast of Easter next following after the date of this court 20s., and at the feast of St. Michael then next following 20s., that then the present surrender may stand in its force and effect, and if he shall have failed in any of the foresaid payments in part or in whole, that from thence it shall well be allowed to the foresaid H., his heirs and assigns, to re-enter

and repossess, this surrender in anything notwithstanding, etc. And he gives to the lord for a fine to have entry, and has done to the lord fealty.

At this court it is found that J. B. outside the court surrendered into the hands of J. C., bailiff of the lord of this manor, he himself testifying this, one acre of land called C., formerly W. Q.'s, to the use of H. A., to whom the lord has granted seisin thereof to hold to him and his heirs of the lord at the lord's will according to the custom of the manor. And he gives to the lord for a fine, etc. And he has done fealty to the lord.

At this court held at H., on such a day and in such a year, etc., the bailiff was bidden to seize into the lord's hands one tenement with the appurtenances in F. lately John B.'s, called C., because he has alienated and sold the said tenement to one A. J. without the lord's licence: and to answer for the issues thereof until, etc. And thereafter at this same court the lord of special grace has granted the said tenement with the appurtenances to J. B., to whom the lord has granted seisin thereof to hold to him and his heirs of the lord at the lord's will according to the custom of the manor. And he gives to the lord for a fine and has done fealty.

At this court the lord by T. B. his steward has granted to J. C. one tenement with hedges and ditches and all its appurtenances, called H., to have and to hold to him and his heirs from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next to be after the date of

this court until the end of the term of 32 years thence next following and fully to be completed, rendering therefor to the lord and to his successors yearly 3s. 4d. at the two terms of the year, to wit, at the feasts of St. Michael the Archangel and Easter by equal portions, provided always that during the foresaid term the lord shall find the timber so often as shall be necessary to the said tenement for mending, repairing and maintaining it. And he gives to the lord for a fine and has done to the lord fealty.

At this court it is found that whereas the lord, by T. B. his steward at the last preceding court held at H. on Monday next after the feast of St. Michael in the year of the reign of King, etc., out of his hands granted to J. B. and his heirs one piece of ground containing 3 arable acres formerly T. C.'s in D., lying between land of J. H., etc., to have and to hold the foresaid piece of land with its appurtenances to the foresaid J. B., his heirs and assigns, for ever at will according to the custom of the manor; afterwards comes a certain Juliana before C. B., the lord's steward, and claims to have a title in the foresaid piece of land: and she has remitted and released to the foresaid J. B., his heirs and assigns, by the lord's licence all her right and the claim which she had, has, and can have in the foresaid piece of land and in every parcel thereof so that neither she nor her heirs nor any other in her name shall be able to exercise or vindicate any

right or claim in the foresaid piece of land any more, but shall be by these presents excluded from every exercise of right. And the foresaid J. gives to the lord for a fine, etc. And he has done fealty to the lord.

At this court it is found that J. B. died after the last court, who held of the lord to himself and his heirs one parcel of native land called H., and thereof being seised, etc. And they say that R. B., brother of the same J., is thereof the nearest heir and of full age, and he is present in court and seeks to be admitted. And he is admitted tenant thereof, to hold to him and his heirs of the lord at the lord's will according to the custom of the manor. And he gives to the lord for a fine for entry, etc. And he has done, etc.

At this court it is found that R. B. at the court held at T., on Thursday, etc., surrendered into the lord's hands one tenement and 3 acres of land called B., to the use of the said R. and A. his wife: to whom the lord granted seisin thereof to hold to them and their heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, and if they should have died without heirs of their body legitimately begotten that then the foresaid tenement and land shall remain to the right heirs of R. himself: and now this court is informed by the whole homage that the foresaid R. and A. died without an heir lawfully begotten between them: wherefore comes J. B., brother and heir of R. B. aforesaid, and has granted seisin by the lord's licence of the

foresaid lands and tenement which remain to him after the death of the foresaid R. to W. S. and his heirs.

At this court comes R. S. and he has surrendered into the lord's hands one tenement and 8 acres of land called R., so that the lord shall do thereof his will, and the lord, seisin being had thereof, of his special grace has granted the foresaid tenement and land aforesaid to R. and J. his wife during their lives, so that after their death and decease the foresaid tenement and land may remain to A., wife of Richard, during her life, and after her decease the foresaid land and tenements may remain to the right heirs of him R. S. for ever: to hold to the same R. and J. his wife during their lives by the rod at the lord's will according to the custom of the manor in the form aforesaid, saving the right of any one. And the foresaid R. and J. give to the lord for a fine. And he has done fealty to the lord.

At this court it is found that R. B. in his last illness surrendered into the lord's hand out of court by the hands of J. H., in the presence of A. and R., tenants of this manor, one tenement with appurtenances, etc., to the use of A. his wife, to hold to her by the service therefor due according to the custom of the manor for the term of her life so that after the decease of the same A. the foresaid tenement shall remain to J., son of the foresaid R. and A., and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten: and if it shall have happened that the foresaid J.

shall have died without an heir of himself lawfully begotten, that then the foresaid tenement do remain to R., the son of the same R. and A. And if it may happen that each of the same R. and A. shall have died without an heir of their bodies lawfully begotten, that then the foresaid tenement with the appurtenances by the executor of either of them the longest liver may be sold and the money received and arising therefrom may be disposed for the souls of their parents and their benefactors and to other charitable uses and works, and in celebrating masses and distributing alms, as shall seem best to them to be expedient: to whom the lord has granted seisin to hold in the form aforesaid at the lord's will according to the custom of the manor. The fealty of the same J. and R. is respited for that they are within age.

It is given the court to understand that John B., native of C., the lord, was seised of one cottage with appurtenances in H., and died thereof seised; after whose death it was presented by the whole homage that T. B. is his son and nearer heir and is of full age. And now into this same court comes A., wife of the foresaid John, and seeks licence of the lord to be admitted according to the custom of the manor to a third part of the foresaid messuage to hold to her according to the custom of the manor in the form aforesaid. And she gives to the lord for a fine, etc., and has done fealty to the lord. Afterwards, however, comes the foresaid T.,

son and heir of the foresaid J. B., and seeks according to the custom of the manor to be admitted to the foresaid two parts of the foresaid cottage when it shall fall after the death of the foresaid A., etc. To whom the lord has granted seisin thereof, to hold to him and his heirs of the lord at the lord's will by the service therefor due and by right accustomed. And he gives to the lord for a fine for having entry, etc. And has done, etc.

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